

self. The influence of Halle and Göttingen, however, which amounted to a complete transformation, during the eighteenth century, of academic conditions in Germany, is duly set forth. But, as has been hinted, the most interesting and valuable part of Prof. Paulsen's book consists in his treatment of the existing conditions of university life and work. The manifold problems, intellectual, moral, and practical, are here discussed throughout in the author's habitual liberal-conservative spirit. In speaking of the procedure of filling professorial chairs, the writer incidentally expresses his inability to share the indignation felt by many of his colleagues at the establishment of a chair of history for a Catholic in the University of Strassburg; he sees in this action "merely the recognition of the fact that the historical world, seen from different standpoints, assumes different aspects." In the growth of the already disproportionately large contingent of Jews among academic teachers, on the other hand, Prof. Paulsen sees a real and threatening problem. The modes of remuneration of professors, by means of fixed salaries, lecture fees, etc., the momentous questions of the professor's twofold duty as investigator and teacher, and of the methods of university instruction, by lectures, seminary exercises, etc., form the subjects of exhaustive discussion. Due reference is made to the well-known views on the latter subject of Prof. Bernheim, E. von Hartmann, and others, and this portion of Prof. Paulsen's book really constitutes a useful treatise on the theory and practice of lecturing, replete with suggestions which instructors in our higher institutions will do well to ponder.

A partial bibliography of about ninety titles—all but three or four of nineteenth-century publications—and a good index conclude the volume.

Lamarck, the Founder of Evolution: His Life and Work. With Translations of his Writings on Organic Evolution. By Alpheus S. Packard, M.D., LL.D. Longmans, Green & Co. 8vo, pp. 451, illustrated.

Lamarck was the founder of evolution, the discoverer of the theory of descent, the first to outline the genealogical tree, and the author of many works of great scientific importance. He was the greatest and most philosophical of French naturalists, yet personally very little is known of

him. He left almost nothing autobiographical; his contemporaries gave few details relating to him or his life. The present volume contains more about him than any previous attempt, but it has nothing of childhood and youth except the date of birth, the birthplace and its present condition, and the fact that, while being school-er for the Church, he quit to become a soldier. Concerning his later years there is somewhat more. Promoted an officer on the field, he then, being disabled, after a year in the hospital, was a bank clerk for awhile, and studied medicine for several years before he turned to science and became a botanist. At about thirty-four years of age he published his 'Flora of France,' a work which brought him recognition, popularity, and opportunity. As court botanist he travelled and collected in different parts of Europe. His first publication in zoology, on Molluscs, appeared when he was forty-eight; still later, he dropped the plants to occupy himself with invertebrate animals, doing his greatest work on them, until age and blindness prevented.

The first to teach evolution and descent—heretical doctrines in the eyes of the Church—he met with ridicule and persecution, in part probably from jealousy of his early successes. His popularity waned, and, though lecturing and publishing well toward the end, at his death his body was placed in a trench of the unknown and uncared for, whence his bones were thrown on the heaps in the Catacombs and lost. It is from his numerous publications and his lectures, and from notes relating to his duties in the Garden of Plants and the Museum of Natural History, that most concerning him is drawn. In the lack of other material, his writings and teachings are specially dwelt upon. Half or more of the volume under examination is in quotations and translations, to render the matter more exactly. The greatest import lies in the discussion of Lamarck's philosophy and its bearings on the science of his time or of the present, and in a fair presentation of his views in comparison with those of contemporaries or of men of earlier or later times. The author has a full appreciation of the breadth of mind, originality, industry, and persistence of his subject, and of the permanent value of the philosophy, as also of the systematic work in botany and zoology. In the comparative discussions, the treatment of the views of Buffon, Erasmus Darwin, Geoffroy St. Hilaire, Cuvier, Charles Darwin, and others is particularly

interesting, and clearly shows the great extent to which some of the most modern conclusions in science have been anticipated. The volume is a good addition to the literature on great naturalists; no other gives so just and full an idea of Lamarck and what he did. Of the four portraits, the frontispiece, a side face, is the weakest, hardly as good as the relief from which it appears to have been taken. A better one, perhaps, to have given with the other three is a front face of later date, representing Lamarck in blindness and poverty, and giving a much more effective idea of the helpless giant as he sat in the darkness waiting for death.

Besides some defects chargeable to the proofreader, several minor items may be noted. The Discourse of 1803, translated in chapter xvi., is omitted from the bibliography. The date of death is said to have been accurately ascertained, but, if so, it has been lost in the telling: "The 'acte' states that December 28, 1829, Lamarck, then a widower, died in the Jardin du Roi, at the age of eighty-five years"; this is followed by—"The obsequies, as stated in the *Moniteur Universel* of Paris for December 23, 1829, were celebrated on the Sunday previous in the Church of Saint-Médard, his parish," and the second sentence from this, again, is, "At the interment, which took place December 30, M. Latreille, in the name of the Academy of Sciences, and M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, in the name and on behalf of his colleagues, the professors of the Museum of Natural History, pronounced eulogies at the grave"; on the next page, "De Monnet de Lamarck buried this 20 December, 1829," etc., is copied from the register, and several pages farther along it is said that "At a session of the Professors held December 22, 1829, the first meeting after his death," etc. The last chapter, that on Neolamarckism, is so much in the nature of a lot of testimonials as to raise a question whether it adds either to strength or to completeness in a history of Lamarck, his Life and Work.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Billy Burgundy's Letters. J. F. Taylor & Co. 75 cents.
Crothers, T. D. Morphism, and Narcomanias from Other Drugs. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders & Co. \$2.
Day, H. F. Pine Tree Ballads. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.
Farrow, G. E. The New Panjandrum. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.
Gordon, Julien. World's People. J. F. Taylor & Co. \$1.50.
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